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[520.1006]

ACOUSTIC-MECHANICAL VERIFICATION TRANSMITTER

Background

[0001] The present invention relates to a system including a portable identification medium, especially in a form of a card, and a control unit with which information which is encoded on the identification medium can be read by the control unit allowing a user to access the system once the identity of the identification medium has been established. The present invention moreover relates to the identification medium itself.

[0002] Such systems in which a user identifies himself via an identification medium are known in many forms. In this connection, the medium serves as a key for access to the system. In the process, the medium is presented to the control unit and, as soon as the control unit establishes that the medium is authorized, i.e., a matching key, it enables access to the system. In the known systems heretofore, a numeric code, for example, a customer number is stored on a magnetic strip or a chip on the medium, i.e., a card, as individualizing information. The code is then read out via a corresponding reader device integrated in the control unit and is checked by a computer.

[0003] In these systems, it is a disadvantage that not only the medium must be equipped with a magnetic strip or a chip, which requires a comparatively large expenditure of effort and money but, above all, that the control unit must be provided with means for reading out the information, involving a corresponding degree of expenditure. Thus, the control unit must have, in particular, an intake for the medium. This intake, for example, a slot having an appropriate mechanism, requires considerable outlay and is susceptible to vandalism.

[0004] Known are, moreover, such systems in which the code is transmitted acoustically with the assistance of an electronic tone generator located on the medium. In these systems, the medium requires a large expenditure of effort and money because of the generator. Besides, the transmission is very unreliable and frequently gives rise to system errors. Moreover, devices in the form of cards are known which have a toothed profile on one edge, the information being encoded in the arrangement of the teeth. The acoustic signal is generated by sweeping an object over the profile, a noise developing in the process. In this

context, it is a disadvantage that, in addition to the medium, a further object must exist which is used to generate the signal. Due to the additionally required object, the system is complex and impracticable. Besides, the signal is reproducible only with difficulty since it depends on the speed and completeness of the sweeping movement.

[0005] Also known are systems which bring about an identification via spoken speech. These systems are complex and not very reliable since they are dependent on a plurality of incalculable parameters.

Summary Of The Invention

[0006] Therefore, the object of the present invention is to devise a system which is rugged, easy to handle and inexpensive to manufacture while being highly reliably and reproducible. At the same time, it is an object of the present invention to devise an identification medium which supports the system according to the present invention and at the same time is reliable, rugged and inexpensive.

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[0007] This objective is achieved by the system according to Claim 1 and by the identification medium according to Claim 6.

[0008] It is an essential aspect of the present invention that a means is attached to the identification medium which, after a mechanically applied force has acted thereon, for example, subsequent to a pressing by the user, emits an acoustic signal by which the medium can be identified. To enable a reliable identification, it is required for the acoustic signal, whose frequency spectrum encodes information, to be reproducible. A generated signal must correspond to each further generated signal as exactly as possible.

[0009] It is conceivable for such a system to be used in many areas. Thus, it is possible for telephone cards or credit cards to be provided with the means according to the present invention. In the case of a telephone card, the acoustic signal would be picked up via a microphone of the telephone system, for example, through the handset, and sent to a central computer via the telephone line. The central computer would then carry out the billing of the

telephone call, the billing being allocated to the owner of the card via the acoustic signal. In the case of a credit card, it would be possible for the customer or account number of the card holder to be encoded in the signal. In this context, however, it is advantageous if the user authorizes himself/herself by entering a PIN code which is only known to him/her into the control unit.

[0010] It is a particular advantage of the present invention that systems of that kind are rugged and simple. Thus, the acoustic signal can be picked up by a simple microphone which is integrated in the control unit. Complicated electronics featuring a read head and, above all, the insertion aperture can be dispensed with. In this context, known systems, in particular speech recognition systems, are available for evaluating the acoustic information. The system makes it possible for the medium to be reliably identified.

[0011] In principle, strings, rods, tongues, membranes, plates or air columns can be used as signal-generating means. However, it is particularly simple and, therefore, advantageous, if the means for generating the signal features a tongue and/or a curved surface which is attached onto the medium in such a manner that it/they can be acted upon by a user pressing with a finger against a resistance, and that it/they emit(s) the signal ("clack") when the resistance is overcome. Devices of that kind are known as toys (frog clickers). After the clacking threshold is overcome, the means springs back to the initial position. In this context, the mostly different noise ("click") emitted while springing back can also be used for encoding information.

[0012] In this context, in a particularly advantageous embodiment, the encoding of the information is effected by the individual shaping of the tongue or surface and/or by the design of their suspension, i.e., for example, by changing the resistance to be overcome. Extensive tests have shown that such a means can generate an individual signal from whose frequency spectrum the coded information can be reliably read, advantageously after a Fourier transformation. In the course of time, the characteristic does not or only slightly change, it being possible for such a change to be allowed for via the computational algorithms. It is also

conceivable for the information to be encoded by individually shaping the resonator, the individualization having to be effected by more significant measures in this case.

[0013] It is a special advantage of the medium according to the present invention that no complex electronics and, in particular, no battery are included so that its disposal does not create any problems. At the same time, the "frog clicker function" is easy to be implemented, offering a large variability of the encoded information, and can easily be integrated in a rugged medium, in particular, in the form of a card. Such a card having an integrated "frog clicker function" is durable and stands out by its compact design. In addition, it is easy and inexpensive to manufacture and particularly suitable for use in telecommunications media that use the speech frequency band. It should be pointed out as an advantage that the signal-generating medium according to the present invention does not require any further aids as were needed in related art heretofore.

[0014] In a particularly simple embodiment, the tongue or curved surface are integrally formed on the identification medium which is designed as a card. To produce a resistance, it is advantageous for the tongue to be provided with a longitudinal groove or with walls which project perpendicularly to the top surface of the card. A "clacking" effect can also be attained via a peripheral clamping on both sides. The integral formation provides a good coupling of the means to the resonator and, in this manner, a correspondingly good sound amplification.

[0015] It is particularly advantageous if the encoding can be carried out by the user himself/herself. To this end, the user can be given corresponding possible methods. Thus, the user receives, for example, a card whose tongue which does not have any changes yet and which therefore emits a basic noise. The individualization is then carried out by the user via punching or pressing depressions into the tongue, or by shaping the curved surface. In this context, the mechanical variation brings about an acoustic variation. The noise generated in this manner is subsequently stored in a data base together with the necessary information. Thus, the card is initialized.

Sub 29

[0016] In a particularly advantageous embodiment, the medium is designed as a key tag, thus being handy at any time and unlosable. Moreover, it can be advantageous to provide the medium, in particular the card, with a magnetic strip and/or with a chip or to provide known cards with a means according to the present invention for generating an acoustic signal. In this context, the acoustic signal can be used for a redundant individualization so that security is further increased.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

[0017] The present invention is depicted on the basis of the drawings and will be explained in greater detail in the following.

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[0018] Figure 1 shows a hand with an identification medium in the form of a card;

Figure 2 shows a card in a top view (a) and in an elevation (b);

Figure 3 shows the tongue of a card with different shapes; and

Figure 4 shows a tongue clamped on both sides.

[0019] Figure 1 shows an identification medium in the form of a card 1 in the known cheque card size which is held in hand 2 of a user of the system. On card 1, individual information is encoded in the acoustic signal which is emitted by a curved surface 4 formed in card surface 3 when the curved surface is pressed in by the pressing of thumb 5 against a resistance. The information is encoded in the frequency spectrum of the noise ("click-clack").

[0020] Card 1 is manufactured in known manner from plastic (PE) and serves as a resonator. Provided in the card is an opening 6 which is covered by a tongue 7 in the case of the example according to Figure 2. Tongue 7 is formed of metal and secured onto the card via weld points 8 in a manner that it is prestressed. Tongue 7 has a depression 9 which generates a tension, thus influencing the frequency spectrum of the acoustic signal. Card 1 according to Figure 2 has a cut-out to which a key 11 can be attached.

[0021] Figure 3 shows tongues which are differently shaped and, therefore, generate different noises. All tongues have a depression 9. Provided in the tongues according to Figures a) and b) are small bores 12 which give rise to a shift in the frequency spectrum. Bores 12 are placed at different locations of tongues 7 and, therefore, generate different frequencies. In tongues 7 of examples c), d) and e), provision is made for slits 13 at different locations or in different sizes. The shown alterations of tongue 7, which can be effected by the users themselves, give rise to differences in the frequency spectrum which can be detected by the system as the tests showed.

[0022] Figure 4 shows the cut-away portion of a card 1 featuring opening 6, opening 6 being covered by a tongue 14. Tongue 14 is fastened to the card with rivets 15 on both sides, and has a depression 9 for individualization. In this exemplary embodiment, the frequency spectrum can be varied via the tension with which tongue 14 is clamped.